

## GIV

- Honest company, I thank you all,  
That have beheld me *give away* myself  
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakespeare.*  
I know not how they sold themselves; but thou, like a kind  
fellow, *gav'st* thyself *away* gratis, and I thank thee for  
thee. *Shakespeare's Henry IV., p. ii.*  
Love *gives away* all things, that so he may advance the in-  
terest of the beloved person. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
But we who *give* our native rights *away*,  
And our enslav'd posterity betray,  
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms, and go  
On holidays to see a puppet-show. *Dryden's Juvenal's Sat.*  
Alas, said I, man was made in vain! How is he *given*  
*away* to misery and mortality! *Addison's Spectator, No. 159.*  
Theodosius arrived at a religious house in the city, where  
Constantia resided, and made himself one of the order, with  
a private vow never to inquire after Constantia, whom he  
looked upon as *given away* to his rival, upon the day on which  
their marriage was to have been solemnized. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Whatever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives,  
is *given away* from ourselves: what we bequeath at our death,  
is *given* from others only, as our nearest relations. *Atterbury.*  
24. To *Give back.* To return; to restore.  
Till their vices perhaps *give back* all those advantages which  
their victories procured. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
25. To *Give forth.* To publish; to tell.  
Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that  
the king was dead.  
26. To *Give the hand.* To yield pre-eminence, as being sub-  
ordinate or inferior.  
Lessons being free from some inconveniences, whereunto  
sermons are more subject, they may in this respect no less  
take than in others they must *give the hand*, which betokeneth  
pre-eminence. *Hosker.*  
27. To *Give over.* To leave; to quit; to cease.  
Let novelty therefore in this *give over* endless contradictions,  
and let ancient customs prevail. *Hosker.*  
It may be done rather than that be *given over.* *Hosker.*  
Never *give* her *o'er*;  
For scorn at first makes after love the more. *Shakespeare.*  
If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will *give over*  
my suit, and repent my unlawful sollicitation. *Shakespeare, Othello.*  
Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, *gave over* all, and  
betook himself to a solitary life, and became monk. *Knolles.*  
All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had solemnly  
sworn to defend the city, and not to *give it over* unto the last  
man. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
Sleep hath forsook and *giv'n* me *o'er*  
To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure. *Milton.*  
Those troops, which were levied, have *given over* the pro-  
fection of the war. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
But worst of all to *give her over*,  
Till she's as desperate to recover. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3.*  
Tis not amiss, *o'er y'* are *giv'n o'er*,  
To try one desperate medicine more;  
And where your care can be no worse,  
The desperate'st is the wisest course. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg: she fancied  
that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day;  
but the hen grew fat, and *gave quite over* laying. *L'Esrange.*  
Many have *given over* their pursuits after fame, either from  
the disappointments they have met, or from their experience  
of the little pleasure which attends it. *Addison's Spectator.*  
28. To *Give over.* To add; to attach to.  
Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly *given over*  
unto thee. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
When the Babylonians had *given themselves over* to all man-  
ner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that  
empire, to pull it down. *Grew's Cypriote. b. iii. c. 3.*  
I used one thing ill, or *gave myself* so much *over* to it as to  
neglect what I owed either to him or the rest of the world.  
*Temple's Miscellanies.*  
29. To *Give over.* To conclude last.  
Since it is lawful to practise upon them that are forsaken  
and *given over*, I will adventure to prescribe to you. *Suckling.*  
The abbess, finding that the physicians had *given her over*,  
told her that Theodosius was just gone before her, and had  
sent her his benediction. *Addison's Spectator, No. 164.*  
Her condition was now quite desperate, all regular phy-  
sicians, and her nearest relations, having *given her over.* *Arbutnot.*  
Yet this false comfort never *gives* him *o'er*,  
That, whilst he creeps, his vigorous thoughts can soar. *Pope.*  
Not one foretells I shall recover;  
But all agree to *give me over.* *Swift.*  
30. To *Give over.* To abandon.  
The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all man-  
ner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and there-  
fore best to *give it over.* *Hosker, b. iv. f. 13.*  
The cause, for which we fought and swore  
So boldly, shall we now *give o'er*? *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*  
31. To *Give out.* To proclaim; to publish; to utter.

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- The fathers *give it out* for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is  
said in Scripture to have received, the same we ought to ap-  
ply only to the manhood of Christ. *Hosker, b. v. f. 54.*  
It is *given out*, that, sleeping in my orchard,  
A serpent stung me. So the whole ear of Denmark  
Is, by a forged process of my death,  
Rankly abused. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
One that *gives out* himself prince Florizel.  
Son of Polixenes, with his prince. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
It hath been *given out*, by an hypocritical thief, who was  
the first master of my ship, that I carried with me out of  
England twenty-two thousand of twenty-two shillings per  
piece. *Religion's History.*  
He *gave out* general summons for the assembly of his council  
for the wars. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave*  
*out* to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their  
enemies. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 49.*  
32. To *Give out.* To show in false appearance.  
His *givings out* were of an infinite distance  
From his true meant design. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*  
She that, so young, could *give out* such a seeming,  
To feel her father's eyes up close as oak. *Shakespeare, Othello.*  
33. To *Give up.* To resign; to quit; to yield.  
The people, weary of the miseries of war, would *give* him  
*up*, if they saw him shrink. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
He has betray'd your business, and *given up*  
For certain drops of salt your city Rome. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*  
The fun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived  
many, before ready to *give up* the ghost for cold, and gave  
comfort to them all. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
He found the lord Hopton in trouble for the loss of the re-  
giment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected assurance of  
the *giving up* of Arundel-castle. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Let us *give ourselves* wholly up to Christ in heart and desire.  
*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
Such an expectation will never come to pass; therefore I'll  
e'en *give it up*, and go and fret myself. *Callier against Despair.*  
I can *give up* to the historians of your country the names of  
so many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. *Dryden.*  
He declares himself to be now satisfied to the contrary, in  
which he has *given up* the cause. *Dryden.*  
The leagues made between several states, disowning all  
claim to the land in the other's possession, have, by common  
consent, *given up* their pretences to their natural right. *Lacks.*  
If they *give them up* to their reasons, then they with them  
*give up* all truth and further enquiry, and think there is no  
such thing as certainty. *Lacks.*  
We should see him *give up* again to the wild common of  
nature, whatever was more than would supply the conveni-  
encies of life. *Lacks.*  
Juba's surrender, since his father's death,  
Would *give up* Africa into Caesar's hands.  
And make him lord of half the burning zone. *Addison's Cato.*  
Learn to be honest men, *give up* your leaders,  
And pardon shall defend on all the rest. *Addison's Cato.*  
A popish priest threatened to excommunicate a Northum-  
berland squire, if he did not *give up* to him the church  
lands. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
He saw the celestial deities acting in a confederacy against  
him, and immediately *gave up* a cause which was excluded  
from all possibility of success. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument  
with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered  
he would *give up* the question when he had the better, I am  
never ashamed, says he, to be confuted by one who is master  
of fifty legions. *Addison's Spectator, No. 239.*  
He may be brought to *give up* the clearest evidence. *Atterbury.*  
The constant health and longevity of men must be *given up*  
also, as a groundless conceit. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
Have the physicians *giv'n up* all their hopes?  
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch's? *Rare.*  
These people were obliged to demand peace, and *give up*  
to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily. *Arbutnot.*  
Every one who will not ask for the conduct of God in the  
study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be left of  
God, and *given up* a prey to a thousand prejudices, that he  
shall be consigned over to the follies of his own heart. *Watts.*  
*Give yourself up* to some hours of leisure.  
34. To *Give up.* To abandon.  
If any be *given up* to believe lyes, some must be first *given*  
*up* to tell them. *Stillington's Disc. of Diss. on Rom. 16d.*  
Our minds naturally *give themselves up* to every diversion  
which they are much accustomed to; and we always find that  
play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses the whole  
woman. *Addison's Guardian, No. 120.*  
*Give up* your fond paternal pride,  
Nor argue on the weaker side. *Swift.*  
A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is  
imagined he is a vain young creature *given up* to the ambition  
of fame. *Pope.*  
I am

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- I am obliged at this time to *give up* my whole application  
to Homer. *Pope.*  
Persons who, through misfortunes, chuse not to dress,  
should not, however, *give up* neatness. *Clarissa.*  
35. To *Give up.* To deliver.  
And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to  
the king. *2 Sa. xxiv. 9.*  
His accounts were confused, and he could not then *give*  
them up. *Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome.*  
To *Give.* v. n.  
1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. A phrase merely  
French, and not worthy of adoption.  
Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;  
The enemy *gives* on with fury led. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*  
Hannibal *gave upon* the Romans. *Hooker's Rem. Hist.*  
2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw.  
Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and  
afterwards *give* again, and grow soft; as the crust of bread,  
bisket, sweetmeats, and salt. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Only a sweet and virtuous soul,  
Like fason'd timber, never *gives*;  
But though the whole world turn to coal,  
Then chiefly lives. *Herbert.*  
Unless it is kept in a hot house, it will *to give* again, that  
it will be little better than raw malt. *Mortimer.*  
Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and  
spread them: they are apt *to give* in the cock. *Mortimer.*  
3. To move. A French phrase.  
Up and down he traverses his ground,  
Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;  
Now back he *gives*, then rushes on again. *Daniel's C. War.*  
4. To *Give in.* To go back; to give way.  
The charge was given with so well governed fury, that the  
left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced *to give in.* *Hayes.*  
5. To *Give in to.* [A French phrase.] To adopt; to embrace.  
This is a geography particular to the medallists: the poets,  
however, have sometimes *given in* to it, and furnish us with  
very good lights for the explication of it. *Addison on Medals.*  
This consideration may induce a translator *to give in* to those  
general phrases, which have attained a veneration in our lan-  
guage from being used in the Old Testament. *Pope.*  
The whole body of the people are either stupidly negligent,  
or else *giving in* with all their might to those very practices  
that are working their destruction. *Swift.*  
6. To *Give off.* To cease; to forbear.  
The punishment would be kept from being too much, if  
we *gave off* as soon as we perceived that it reached the mind.  
*Lacks on Education.*  
7. To *Give over.* To cease; to act no more.  
If they will speak to the purpose, they must *give over*, and  
stand upon such particulars only as they can shew we have  
either added or abrogated, otherwise than we ought, in the  
matter of church polity. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
Neither hath Christ, thro' union of both natures, incurred  
the damage of either; left, by being born a man, we should  
think he hath *given over* to be God, or that because he con-  
tinued God, therefore he cannot be man also. *Hooker, b. v.*  
*Give not o'er* to him again; intreat him,  
Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown;  
You are too cold. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
The state of human actions is so variable, that to try things  
off, and never to *give over*, doth wonders. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Demetrius, king of Macedonia, had a petition offered him  
divers times by an old woman, and still answered he had no  
leisure; whereupon the woman said aloud, Why then *give*  
*over* to be King.  
So Satan, whom repulse upon repulse  
Met ever, and to shameful silence brought,  
Yet *gives* not *o'er*, though desperate of success. *Milton.*  
Shall we kindle all this flame  
Only to put it out again?  
And must we now *give o'er*,  
And only end where we begun?  
In vain this mischief we have done,  
If we can do no more. *Denham.*  
It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give*  
*over*, and to desist from any farther pursuits after fame. *Addison.*  
He coined again, and was forced to *give over* for the same  
reason. *Swift.*  
8. To *Give out.* To publish; to proclaim.  
Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, *giving out* that him-  
self was some great one. *Acts viii. 9.*  
Julius Caesar laid asleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame  
that he cunningly *gave out* how Caesar's own soldiers loved  
him not. *Bacon, Essay 60.*  
Your ill-wishers will *give out* you are now going to quit  
your school. *Swift.*  
9. To *Give out.* To cease; to yield.  
We are the earth; and they,  
Like moles within us, heave and cast about:  
And 'till they foot and clutch their prey;  
They never cool, much less *give out*. *Hosker.*

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- Madam, I always believ'd you so stout. *Swift.*  
That for twenty denials you would not *give out*.  
10. To *Give way.* To yield; not to resist; to make room for.  
Private respects, with him, *gave way* to the common  
good. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of cour-  
tenance, and make a seeming impossibility *give way*. *Collier.*  
Scarce had he spoken when the cloud *gave way*.  
The mists flew upward, and dissolv'd in day. *Dryden, En.*  
His golden helm *gives way* with stony blows.  
Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brow. *Dryden's En.*  
GIVER. n. f. [from *give*.] One that gives; donor; bestower;  
distributor; granter.  
Well we may afford  
Our *givers* their own gifts. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*  
By thee how fairly is the *giver* now  
Repaid? But gratitude in thee is lost  
Long-since. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. iv.*  
I have not liv'd since first I heard the news;  
The gift the guilty *giver* doth accuse. *Dryden's Aurengzeib.*  
Both gifts destructive to the *givers* prove;  
Alike both lovers fall by those they love. *Pope.*  
GIZZARD. n. f. [*giser*, French; *gigeria*, Latin. It is some-  
times called *gizzern*.]  
1. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.  
Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to convey  
them into their second ventricle, the *gizzern*. *More.*  
In birds there is no mastication in the mouth; but in such  
as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the  
crop, a kind of antestomach, where it is moistened by some  
proper juice from the glands distilling in there, and thence  
transferred into the *gizzard*, or muscular stomach. *Ray.*  
Fluttering there they nestle near the throne,  
And lodge in habitations not their own;  
By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known. *Dryden.*  
2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind;  
as, he *frets his gizzard*, he harraseth his imagination.  
But that which does them greatest harm,  
Their spiritual *gizzards* are too warm;  
Which puts the overheated fets  
In fevers still. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 11.*  
Satisfaction and restitution lie so curfiedly hard upon the  
*gizzards* of our publicans, that the blood in their veins is not  
half so dear to them as the treasure they have in their cof-  
fers. *L'Esrange.*  
GLA'BERTY. n. f. [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothness; bald-  
ness. *Diet.*  
GLA'CIAL. adj. [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*, Latin.] Icy; made  
of ice; frozen.  
To GLA'CIATE. v. n. [*glacies*, Latin; *glacer*, French.] To  
turn into ice.  
GLACIA'TION. n. f. [from *glaciare*.] The act of turning into  
ice; ice formed.  
Ice is plain upon the surface of waters, but round in hail,  
which is also a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous descent  
from the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 1.*  
GLACIS. n. f. [French.] In fortification, a sloping  
bank. It is more especially taken for that which rangeth  
from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side  
of the field. *Harris.*  
GLAD. adj. [*glæb*, Saxon; *glad*, Danish.]  
1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.  
He will be *glad* in his heart. *Ex. iv. 14.*  
They blessed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and  
*glad* of heart. *1 Kings viii. 66.*  
2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.  
The wilderness and the solitary place shall be *glad* for them,  
and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. *Is. xxxv.*  
3. Pleased; elevated with joy. It has generally of, sometimes  
*at* or *with* before the cause of gladness: perhaps of is most  
proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed;  
and *at* or *with*, when it is some accident befallen himself or  
another.  
I am *glad* to see your worship. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
He hath an uncle in Messina will be very much *glad* of  
it. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*  
He that is *glad* at calamities shall not be unpunished. *Prov.*  
If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend,  
he will be *glad* of my repentance. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*  
The gaping wound gul'd out a crimson flood;  
The Trojan, *glad with* sight of hostile blood,  
His fauchion drew. *Dryden's En.*  
I would be *glad* to learn from those who pronounce that  
the human soul always thinks, how they know it. *Locke.*  
4. Pleading; exalting.  
Her conversation  
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is. *Sidney, b. i.*  
5. Expressing gladness.  
Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely desert cheers:  
Prepare the way, a God, a God appears! *Pope's Messiah.*  
To GLAD. v. a. [from the adjective.] To make glad; to  
cheer; to exhilarate.  
10 H He